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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1987 SEPTEMBER 1987

D.C. Unemployment Lowest Since 1971

Area Job Growth Slows To 2.8%

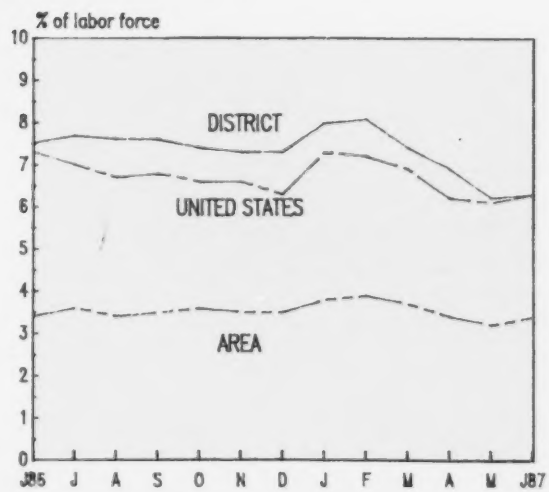
Labor Force

The District

During June of this year, 5,300 more residents of the District of Columbia obtained employment. This employment increase almost offset a large seasonal increase in the labor force (6,000), but not quite. As a result, an estimated 700 District residents were added to the unemployment rolls and the unemployment rate increased marginally to 6.3 percent—up from 6.2 percent in May. Nationally, the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for the civilian labor force in June was 6.3 percent, the same as in the District.

Between May and June of each year, unemployment in the District normally displays a seasonal increase. Measured over the past 16 years (June 1971 to June 1987), this increase averages 0.8 percentage point. Thus, this year's increase of 0.1 percentage point is much smaller than expected; a positive economic sign. Over the same 16-year period, the District's unemployment rate for June has averaged 8.2 percent.

Unemployment Rates
June 1986 to June 1987



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Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

JOB SERVICE

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

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DATA FOR JUNE 1987 SEPTEMBER 1987

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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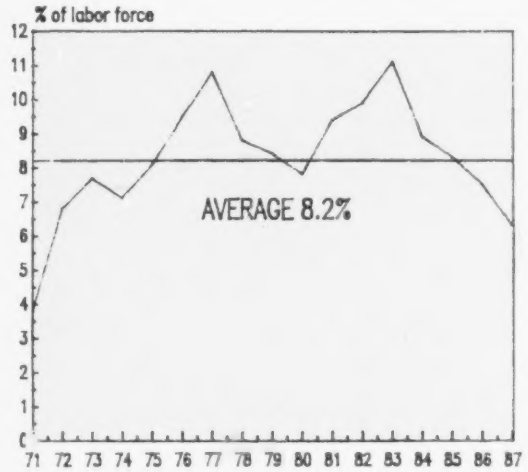
When compared to the 6.3 percent for this June, the comparison demonstrates very significant long-term improvement in the employment status of District residents. In fact, this year's June rate is the lowest rate for that month since the early 1970s, when the rate in June of 1971 registered 3.8 percent.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of June 1971-1987



Since January, 16,700 District residents have found jobs and the unemployment rate has averaged 7.1 percent, down significantly from the 7.7 percent average for all of 1986. Compared to June 1986, the work status of District residents also shows marked improvement with 20,500 more residents working and 2,800 fewer on the unemployment rolls. These positive changes have caused the District's unemployment rate to plunge more than a full percentage point from 7.5 percent last June to 6.3 percent this June. Thus, unemployment in the District this summer could be the lowest in a long time.

The Area & Suburbs

In June 1987, 1,748,700 suburban residents of the Washington Area held jobs. This was up 15,500 from May and 69,700 from June of last year. Over the year, the suburban unemployment rate, however, remained unchanged at 2.9 percent of the labor force. This means that the Area economy was able to create enough jobs to absorb almost all of a 70,300-person increase in the suburban labor force. Over the month, however, the suburban unemployment rate increased slightly (0.2 percentage point) as the number of unemployed suburbanites increased by 3,600. As a result of labor force changes in the District and its suburbs, the Area's unemployment rate increased from 3.2 per-

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	June[a] 1987	May[b] 1987	June 1986
District of Columbia	6.3	6.2	7.5
Calvert County	4.4	4.0	4.0
Frederick County	3.8	3.9	3.2
Prince Georges Co.	3.6	3.3	3.6
Stafford County	3.0	2.6	2.6
Charles County	2.9	2.6	3.1
Alexandria	2.8	2.9	3.3
Prince William Co.	2.5	2.5	2.6
Fairfax County	2.5	2.4	2.8
Montgomery County	2.5	2.3	2.5
Loudoun County	2.5	2.3	2.4
Arlington County	2.4	2.3	2.6
Falls Church	2.4	1.9	3.8
Fairfax City	2.3	2.4	3.2
Manassas Park	2.0	2.2	2.5
Manassas	1.9	1.9	2.3

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

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Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. MSA,
and the Suburban Ring, June 1987[a]

	June[b] 1987	May[c] 1987	June 1986	May 1986	Net Change From May 1987	Net Change From June 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	342,800	336,800	325,100	322,800	6,000	17,700
Total Employed	321,100	315,800	300,600	298,800	5,300	20,500
Total Unemployed	21,700	21,000	24,500	24,000	700	-2,800
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.3	6.2	7.5	7.4	0.1	-1.2
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,800,100	1,781,000	1,729,800	1,707,000	19,100	70,300
Total Employed	1,748,700	1,733,200	1,679,000	1,661,600	15,500	69,700
Total Unemployed	51,400	47,800	50,800	45,400	3,600	600
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	0.2	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,142,900	2,117,800	2,054,900	2,029,800	25,100	88,000
Total Employed	2,069,800	2,049,000	1,979,600	1,960,400	20,800	90,200
Total Unemployed	73,100	68,800	75,300	69,400	4,300	-2,200
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.4	0.2	-0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

cent in May to 3.4 percent in June. However, due to falling unemployment in the District, the rate declined (0.3 percentage point) over the year.

Over this past year (June 1986 to June 1987), the unemployment of District residents has been increasing at a much faster rate (6.8 percent) than employment of suburbanites (4.2 percent), or for Area residents as a whole (4.7 percent). District residents have obtained 22.7 percent of all the expanded Area employment, despite the fact that they represent only 16 percent of the Area's labor force.

As a result of this over-the-year growth, D.C. residents now hold 15.5 percent of Area employment—up from 15.2 percent in June of last year. Thus, on the employment side, citizens of the District are approaching numerical equity in terms of the distribution of total Area jobs. Still, District residents

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1987
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	16.0	15.5	29.7
Suburbs	84.0	84.5	70.3

Continued on page 16 (See **Labor Force***)*

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,218 in June 1987—down 304 from May. In June, 56 percent of all UI recipients were male. Occupationally, both professional, technical, and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers comprised 25.0 percent of the June claimants. This was followed by service workers at 19 percent and structural workers at 16 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.7 weeks for all claimants—down from 10.8 weeks in May.

Over the month, the duration for males increased from 10.9 weeks to 11.0 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.8 to 10.1 weeks. In June 1986, the average duration for males was 10.8 weeks and 9.8 weeks for females.

Job Growth

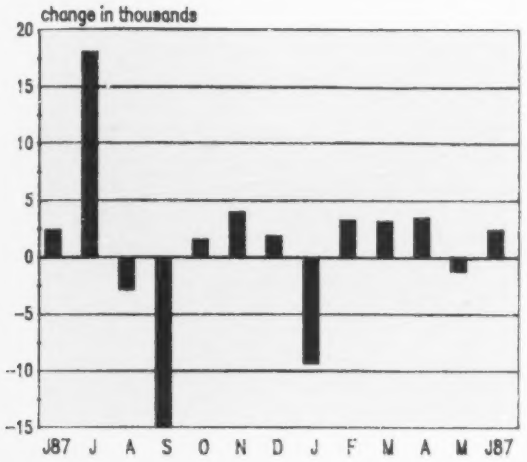
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 2,400 between May and June. The private sector accounted for 63 percent of the growth with a gain of 1,500 jobs. Over half of this growth is attributable to gains in Services (800 jobs) and, in particular, to seasonal increases in Legal Services (900 jobs) and Business Services (700 jobs).

All other Services declined seasonally by 1,300 jobs, while the opening of another hotel resulted in a gain of 400 jobs in this industry. The number of public sector jobs increased by 900, with growth in both Federal Government (600 jobs) and State and Local Government (300 jobs).

Over the year (June 1986 to June 1987), the number of District jobs rose 1.5 percent for a gain of 9,700 jobs. The private sector created 11,900 jobs for a 3.2 percent rate of growth. Services accounted for 77 percent of private sector growth, contributing 9,200 jobs with the growth leaders, All Other Services and Business Services, adding 2,000 and 1,900 jobs, respectively. Hotels and Legal Services gained 1,700 jobs each, while Health Services grew by 1,500 jobs.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
June 1986-June 1987



Combined growth of 2,500 jobs was recorded by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, Trade and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities. The public sector lost 2,200 jobs over the year as a 2.1 percent decline in Federal Government (4,500 jobs) was partially offset by a gain in State and Local Government (2,400 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.6 percent for a gain of 8,600 jobs between May and June. The private sector created 10,500 jobs with slightly more than two-thirds (68 percent) of the growth attributable to the

Continued on page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	June 1987[b]	May 1987[c]	June 1986	June 1987[b]	May 1987[c]	June 1986
Total	**648.9**	**646.5**	**639.2**	**2,054.0**	**2,043.0**	**1,997.4**
Total Private Sector	385.3	383.8	373.4	1,492.1	1,480.1	1,441.1
Total Government	263.6	262.7	265.8	561.9	562.9	556.3
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.7**	**15.6**	**15.5**	**84.8**	**84.2**	**86.1**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.5	41.5	42.5
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.5	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.5	21.6	23.1
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.6	16.4	16.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.3	42.7	43.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.3	5.6
Printing & Publishing	11.8	11.7	11.8	30.9	30.6	31.1
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	6.8	6.9
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.1**
Construction	**14.1**	**13.9**	**14.0**	**127.2**	**125.0**	**124.8**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.9**	**24.8**	**24.1**	**99.5**	**98.5**	**89.4**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.0	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.2	43.4	40.8
All Transportation	9.7	9.7	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.2	15.2	14.7	50.3	50.0	43.7
Trade	**64.4**	**64.4**	**63.7**	**414.8**	**413.4**	**403.2**
Wholesale	9.1	9.1	9.2	77.4	77.1	73.9
Retail	55.4	55.3	54.5	337.4	336.3	329.3
General Merchandise	4.0	4.1	4.6	37.8	37.8	37.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.6	45.4	47.3
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	38.7	37.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.4	25.1	24.3
Eating & Drinking Places	27.6	27.6	26.6	109.3	108.5	106.7
All Other Retail	23.8	23.7	23.3	80.5	80.8	76.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.4**	**37.2**	**36.4**	**121.8**	**120.0**	**115.8**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.4	21.8	21.6	21.8
All Other	30.2	30.0	29.1	100.0	98.4	94.1
Services	**228.7**	**227.9**	**219.5**	**642.9**	**638.2**	**620.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	16.2	15.8	14.5	34.2	33.4	32.0
Personal Services	4.2	4.1	4.2	23.8	24..	22.9
Business Services	50.1	49.4	48.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.5	33.5	32.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	25.0	24.1	23.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.5	30.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	69.2	70.5	67.2	584.9	580.6	565.8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)
(continued)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986	May 1987[b]	April 1987[c]	May 1986
Government	**263.6**	**262.7**	**265.8**	**561.9**	**562.9**	**556.3**
Federal	210.1	209.5	214.6	356.6	354.9	358.7
State & Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	205.3	208.0	197.6
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	48.7	48.4	46.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

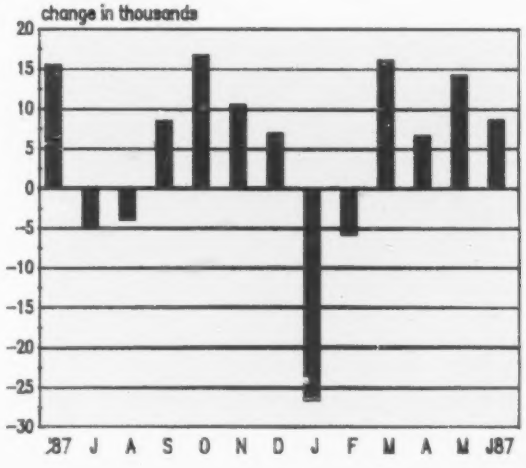
Continued from page 5

Virginia Suburbs. The leading growth contributor was Services (3,900 jobs) followed by Construction (2,000 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,600 jobs) and Trade (1,400 jobs). A majority of the Services growth (56 percent) occurred in the Maryland Suburbs, while all the new Construction jobs and 71 percent of the Trade jobs were found in the Virginia Suburbs.

Growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate was equally divided between the Suburban areas. The public sector lost 1,900 jobs as a decline in State and Local Government (3,000 jobs) was partially offset by growth in the Federal Government (1,100 jobs). The Maryland Suburbs were responsible for the cedrease in State and LocalGovernment, while 73 percent of Federal job growth occurred in the Virginia Suburbs.

Over the year (June 1986 to June 1987), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.5 percent for a net gain of 46,900 jobs. The Virginia Suburbs, accounting for 57 percent of suburban growth, grew at a rate of 4.0 percent, while the Maryland Suburbs increased by 2.9 percent. The private sector contributed 39,100 new jobs which were concentrated

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
June 1986-June 1987



primarily in Services (13,000 jobs), Trade (10,900 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (9,300 jobs).

A majority of the Services and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities growth occurred in the Virginia Suburbs (55 and 70 percent, respectively), while the Maryland Suburbs were responsible for 61 percent of the new Trade jobs. The public sector gained 7,800 jobs with increases in both

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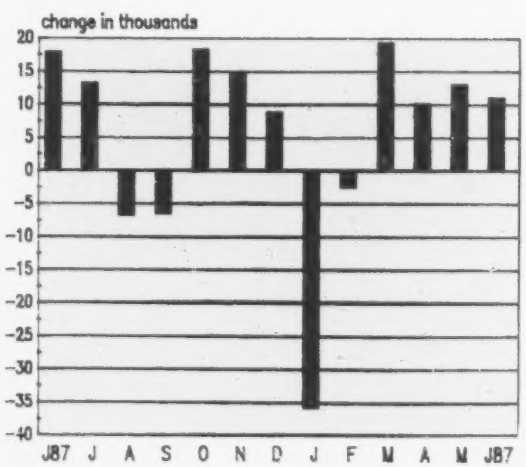
Continued from page 7

Federal Government (2,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (5,400 jobs). The Virginia Suburbs were the recipient of 72 percent of public job growth.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 11,000 jobs between May and June for a monthly increase of 0.5 percent. The private sector grew at a rate of 0.8 percent, adding 12,000 new jobs. The leading growth contributor continues to be Services, which created 4,700 jobs and accounted for 39 percent of private job growth. The other major growth components were Construction (2,200 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,800 jobs), Trade (1,400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (1,000 jobs). The public sector lost 1,000 jobs as a decline in State and Local Government (2,700 jobs) was partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (1,700 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
June 1986-June 1987



Over the year (June 1986 to June 1987), the Area added 56,600 jobs for a relatively low 2.8 percent rate of growth. The private sector accounted for 90 percent of the growth with 51,000 jobs created and a 3.5 percent growth rate. The leading job contributors, Services (22,200 jobs) and Trade (11,600 jobs), were responsible for 60 percent of all new Area jobs. Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities grew at a substantial 11.3 percent for an addition of 10,100 jobs, while Finance, Insurance and Real Estate gained 6,000 jobs for a 5.2 percent growth rate.

The public sector gained 5,600 jobs for an annual growth rate of 1.0 percent as reductions in Federal Government (2,100 jobs) were countered by growth in State and Local Government (7,700 jobs).

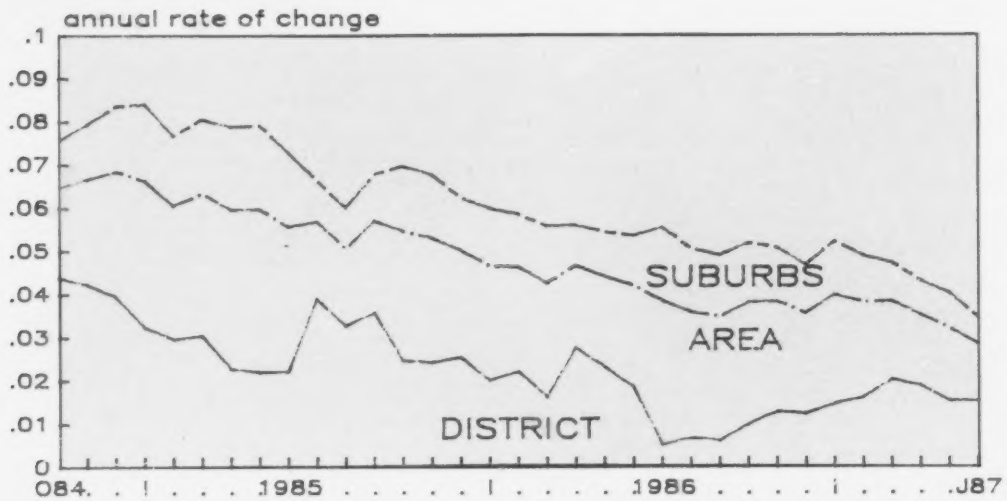
Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 32 months (October 1984 to June 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between June 1986 and June 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.8 percent.

The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs, having grown at a rate of 3.5 percent, but below its 32-month long-term average of 6.1 percent. The over-the-year growth this June was the lowest increase during the 32-month span in both the Area and the Suburbs. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent and, like the suburbs, below its 32-month average of 2.3 percent.

In absolute terms, jobs creation in the Area has declined from 100,900 new jobs produced between June 1984 and June 1985

Monthly Over-the-year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to June 1987



Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to June 1987

The Area	
Average 32 months	4.8%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, June 1987	2.8%
Current month	2.8%
The Suburbs	
Average 32 months	6.1%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1987	3.5%
Current month	3.5%
The District	
Average 32 months	2.3%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.5%

to 56,600 between June 1986 and this past June. Over the past year, 46,900 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 9,700 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a slightly faster pace than the U.S. economy (2.8 percent versus 2.5 percent for the Nation).

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In May 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate declines marginally between April and May. Most of the decline is traceable to a seasonal pickup in the major industries. The rate seems to be ready to make a major shift. The Area's rate declined from 3.4 percent to 3.2 percent. This was the twenty-third lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.4 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the

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Waashington Area's rate at 3.2 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 2.9 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.5 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a May rate of 4.3 percent, down from 4.5 percent. A year ago it was 5.0 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a May jobless rate of 4.2 percent—up from 4.0 percent. A year ago it was 4.4 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary unemployment rate of 6.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twentieth highest jobless rate in the country. This was the same position as the April standing. Virginia's rate, at 4.6 percent, was down from the 4.7 percent reported in April. Maryland's rate was also down in May, from 4.1 percent to 3.9 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-fourth and forty-fourth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Thirty states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 6.1 percent in May. The District of Columbia was above (only by a hair) and Maryland and Virginia were below.

The lowest unemployment rates for May were in New Hampshire (2.4 percent), Delaware (2.8 percent), and Connecticut (3.1 percent). Two states reported rates of 10 percent or more—Louisiana (11.2 percent) and Alaska (11.1 percent).

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for May, 22 had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Oregon (2.9 points), Mississippi (2.8 points) and Iowa (2.6 points). Colorado (up 0.9 point) and Utah (up 0.8 point) had the largest increases over the year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities*

City	May 1987*	May 1986
1. Gary, Indiana	14.9	16.3
2. Detroit, Michigan	11.4	12.9
3. Houston, Texas	10.1	11.7
4. Chicago, Illinois	9.5	9.8
5. Cleveland, Ohio	9.4	10.5
6. New Orleans, Lousiana	9.3	11.0
7. Newark, New Jersey	9.2	11.4
8. St. Louis, Missouri	9.1	9.1
9. Dayton, Ohio	9.0	8.7
10. Birmingham, Alabama	8.8	9.9
11. Buffalo, New York	7.4	11.2
12. Dallas, Texas	7.3	6.7
13. Los Angeles, California	7.1	6.8
14. Cincinnati, Ohio	7.0	8.2
13. Miami, Florida	7.0	7.9
16. Baltimore, Maryland	6.6	7.9
17. Atlanta, Georgia	6.6	7.1
18. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	6.3	8.1
19. Salt Lake City, Utah	6.3	5.9
20. Milwaukee, Wisconsin	6.2	8.0
21. District of Columbia	**6.2**	**7.4**
22. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6.0	8.1
23. Columbus, Ohio	5.8	6.0
24. New York, New York	5.4	7.9
25. San Francisco, California	4.3	5.0
26. Boston, Massachusetts	3.9	4.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia tied with Milwaukee for the twentieth highest jobless rate at 6.2 percent. This was down five notches from April's position at fifteenth. In May, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.7 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-one reported lower jobless rates, four reported higher rates, and one remained unchanged. Thirteen (13) of the selected cities have jobless rates of 7.0 or less. Both

Continued on page 16 (See **Unemployment Rates**)

Industrial Employment Profile

Child Day Care Services

During the past decade, the number of working mothers has increased rather dramatically. As a result, the demand for child day care has grown rapidly. The following special analysis has been prepared as a benchmark whereby future job growth in the child care industry can be measured. The data are derived from the ES-202 Program, which summarizes employment and wage reports submitted by District employees under the unemployment compensation program. All District employees have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. Child day care providers have been assigned SIC Code 8351 and the industry defined as follows:

> Establishments primarily engaged in the care of infants or children, or in providing prekindergarten education where medical care or delinquency correction is not a major element. These establishments generally care for prekindergarten or preschool children, but may care for older children when they are not in school. Establishments providing baby-sitting services are classified in Industry 7299.

During 1986, there was an average of 111 establiishments providing day care in the District of Columbia. They employed an average of 1,523 workers during the year and paid $15,161,880 in salaries and wages. Thus, the average day care business had 13.7 employees and paid an average of $9,955 to each employee. Compared to the previous year (1985), the number of day care establishments declined in 1986 by 3.6 percent, but employment expanded by 5 percent and wages grew by 9.2 percent.

The Child Care Industry is, however, still a very small component of the District's industrial base, constituting in 1986 about 0.2 percent of all jobs in the City and 0.4 percent of private sector jobs.

Child Day Care Services
Establishments, Employment and Wages
District of Columbia
1985 and 1986
(annual averages)

Year	Establishments	Employment	Wages
1985	115	1,451	$9,117
1986	111	1,523	9,955

The following is a listing of 17 major day care firms in the District ranked according to their employment as of December 1986. All firms in the listing had more than 20 employees. In total, the 17 firms employed about 780 workers or about 49 percent of all employment in the child care industry. The firms in this study are comprised of organizations which reported to the Depart ment that child care was their primary busi ness activity, or were organizations that established a different legal entity to manage a day care program. Undoubtedly, there are some other organizations which provide day care as a part of their major activity, but not as their primary business activity.

Major Day Care Establishments
(December 1986)

National Child Day Care Association
Washington Parent Child, Inc.
Rosemount Center
Capital Head Start Inc.
Shiloh Baptist Church Day Nursery
D.C. City Wide Welfare Rights Organization
City Wide Learning Center
Matthews Memorial Nursery School
Humpty Dumpty Nursery School
National Child Research Center
Tabernacle Baptist Church Day Care Center
Second New St. Paul Educational Center
Martin Luther King Avenue Christian School
World Bank Children's Center
Lowell School, Inc.
The Catholic Charities of Washington
Georgetown House

Area Labor Summary Wins National Competition

The Area Labor Summary (ALS) was awarded first prize for monthly Labor Market Information publications in a competition sponsored by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Inc. (ICESA). This is a national organization representing State Employment Security Agencies throughout the United States. This was the third annual publication competition held by ICESA. The Area Labor Summary has also been a finalist in the previous two competitions, but this was its first national award.

Labor Summary Wins Award—*Director of the Department of Employment Services, F. Alexis H. Roberson (seated right), congratulates the Agency's Labor Market Information Staff: Richard Groner (seated left); and (standing, left to right), Charles Roeslin, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, Gwendolyn Thompson, Robin McDonald, Freda Brown and Rufus Daniels.*

Sixteen states entered the competition for monthly publications. The Area Labor Summary was chosen the best by three judges based on criteria that included content (75 points) and packaging (25 points). Arizona and Washington were the runners-up to the District in the monthly competition. The prestigious national award was presented on July 29th at the annual ICESA Labor Market Information Conference held in Portland, Oregon.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Initial claims taken for unemployment compensation from all programs in June totaled 3,140. This represents an increase of 15 percent from May, which is a seasonal low period of the year. Likewise, the benefit outlay, at $6.8 million, was 18 percent above last month. Compared to June of last year, the benefit outlay increased by 11 percent. The primary contributing factor to this increase was the rise in the average weekly benefit amount. There were 38,350 compensated idle weeks in June 1987, at an average of $178 per week.

The average weekly payout this month increased by $2 from last month, and by $9 from January 1987. The weekly rise apparently is the result of general wage increases reflected by claimants (which qualify them for higher amounts on the current benefit scale), and/or the influx of higher salaried claimants. Wages on which unemployment insurance benefits are based have been increasing in the District of Columbia an average of six percent per year since 1982. The current maximum weekly payment is $250.

The benefit outlay for the current quarter amounted to $19.3 million. The payout this quarter is slightly less than one million above the same time last year, but $4.1 million above the first quarter of 1985. The latter comparison gives an indication of the full effect of the change in the maximum weekly benefit amount (and accompanying scale)

from $206 to $250 effective January 1986. It is estimated that $3.4 million of the $4.1 million increase above 1985 is due to the increase in the average weekly benefit amount (from $145 to $176) brought on by the change in benefit scale in 1986. The total change from 1985 to 1986 was not as pronounced ($3.3 million compared to $4.1 million from 1985 to 1987), but was indeed significant. The April-June 1986 claimant pool included some who were on both scales (the $206 and $250 scales), so an effective comparison of the two scales would not be possible. However, the 1987 pool most certainly included only claimants who qualified on the $250 scale.

Continued on page 14

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
June 1987

	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	Percent Change From May 1987	Percent Change From June 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,980	2,574	3,137	+15.8	- 5.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,354	31,432	34,904	+12.5	+ 1.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,197	30,210	34,091	+16.5	+ 3.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,198,359	$5,234,280	$5,517,476	+18.4	+12.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$176.10	$173.26	$161.85	+ 1.6	+ 8.8
Number of First Payments	1,692	1,375	1,596	+23.1	+ 6.0
Number of Final Payments	974	851	912	+14.5	+ 6.8
Total Beneficiaries	9,092	9,081	9,440	+ 0.1	- 3.7
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	105	110	175	- 4.5	-40.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,608	2,388	2,747	+ 9.2	- 5.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,597	2,408	2,887	+ 7.8	-10.0
Total Benefits Paid	$525,765	$486,395	$555,691	+ 8.1	- 5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$202.45	$201.99	$192.48	+ 0.2	+ 5.2
Number of First Payments	104	97	125	+ 7.2	-16.8
Number of Final Payments	67	76	57	-11.8	+17.5
Total Beneficiaries	673	718	761	- 6.3	-11.6
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	51	41	56	+24.4	- 8.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	629	598	606	+ 5.2	+ 3.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	560	479	464	+16.9	+20.7
Total Benefits Paid	$109,070	$93,661	$85,591	+16.5	+27.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$190.68	$195.53	$184.46	- 2.5	+ 3.4
Number of First Payments	43	44	49	- 2.3	-12.2
Number of Final Payments	30	25	21	+20.0	+42.9
Total Beneficiaries	154	154	153	0.0	+ 0.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,136	2,725	3,368	+15.1	- 6.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,591	34,418	38,257	+12.1	- 0.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,354	33,097	37,442	+15.9	+ 2.4
Total Benefits Paid	$6,833,194	$5,814,336	$6,158,758	+17.5	+11.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$178.16	$175.68	$164.49	+ 1.4	+ 8.3
Number of First Payments	1,839	1,516	1,770	+21.3	+ 3.9
Number of Final Payments	1,071	952	990	+12.5	+ 8.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,919	9,953	10,354	- 0.3	- 4.2

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Weeks Compensated, Total And Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
& Total Regular Programs
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Periods for 1985, 1986, 1987
for the District of Columbia

	Period			Change		
	1985	1986	1987	1985-86	1985-87	1986-87
	Semi-Annual (January-June)			**Semi-Annual** (January-June)		
Weeks Compensated	217,255	231,190	230,916	+13,935	+13,661	-274
Total Outlay	$31,465,320	$36,688,473	$40,080,578	+$5,223,153	+$8,615,258	+$3,392,105
Average Weekly Benefit	$144.83	$158.69	$173.57	+$13.86	+$28.74	+$14.88
	Quarterly (April-June)			**Quarterly** (April-June)		
Weeks Compensated	104,653	113,785	109,686	+9,132	+5,033	-4,099
Total Outlay	$15,166,590	$18,485,258	$19,304,700	+$3,318,668	+$4,138,110	+$819,442
Average Weekly Benefit	$144.92	$162.46	$176.00	+$17.54	+$31.08	+$13.54

Continued from page 13

A similiar analysis of the effect of the benefit scale change may be seen by comparing the January-June outlay for 1985 and 1987. The 1987 outlay was $40.1 million compared to $31.5 million in 1985, an $8.6 million increase. Of that $8.6 million, it is estimated that $6.6 million was the result of the escalation in the average weekly payout primarily associated with the change in the benefit scale. Although no effective comparison of the increase in outlay between 1987 and 1986 can be made due to the mixture of scales on the part of claimants in early 1986, an analysis based on the average weekly outlay is nonetheless revealing. During both periods of the analysis (quarter and semi-annual) the weeks compensated from 1986 to 1987 decreases, yet the outlay increases.

The quarterly workload is down by 4,100 compensated weeks. If that reduced workload were compensated at the prior year's average weekly payout, the 1987 outlay would be only $17.8 million, which is $.7 million less than actually spent in 1986 and $1.5 million less than in 1987. Here the change because of the mixture of claimants in 1986 and the full effect of the change in the benefit scale and increased wages is clearly put in focus. Looking at the January-June period, the results are as follows: If the reduced workload (compensated weeks) in 1987 were paid at 1986 rates, the outlay would be $36.6 million—approximately $44,000 less than actually spent in 1986. Compared to actual 1987 expenditures, it would have been $3.4 million less.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of June 1987 dropped $5.39. Average Weekly Hours were down .6 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings, however, showed a slight increase of 3 cents an hour.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986	June 1987	May 1987	June 1986
Total Manufacturing	**418.65**	**423.94**	**390.53**	**38.8**	**39.4**	**38.1**	**10.79**	**10.76**	**10.25**
Durable Goods	**412.41**	**412.51**	**391.94**	**41.7**	**41.5**	**41.3**	**9.89**	**9.94**	**9.49**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	446.42	441.07	461.28	44.2	43.8	47.9	10.10	10.07	9.63
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	482.26	477.58	393.57	40.8	40.2	40.7	11.82	11.88	9.67
Other Durbable Goods	351.52	351.95	371.07	41.6	41.7	39.9	8.45*	8.44	9.30
Non-Durable Goods	**424.13**	**433.93**	**388.91**	**36.5**	**37.7**	**35.1**	**10.62**	**11.51**	**11.08**
Food & Kindred Products	474.01	480.65	489.09	38.6	38.7	41.1	12.28	12.42	11.90
Printing & Publishing	441.73	449.81	409.99	34.7	36.1	33.8	12.73	12.46	12.13
Other Non-Durable Goods	336.51	354.06	325.59	40.3	42.0	38.9	8.35	8.43	8.37

Total Production Workers	**June 1987**	**May 1987**	**June 1986**
	43,000	**43,000**	**40,800**

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987, data not comparable to previous years.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products continues to show an increase. Weekly Earnings increased $5.35. Weekly Hours were up .4 of an hour. Hourly Earnings rose 3 cents. The primary contributing factor was more business other than seasonal.

All Other Non-Durable Goods registered the largest decrease. Weekly Earnings were down $17.55. Weekly Hours dropped 1.7 hours, as Hourly Earnings decreased 8 cents an hour. A shorter scheduled workweek accounted for the overall decrease.

Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had less business other than seasonal. Food and Kindred Products had less overtime. Printing and Publishing showed an increase in Hourly Earnings due to more business, as All Other Durable Goods had little or no change for the month.

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Labor Force

(From page 4)

continue to suffer relatively more of the regional unemployment—29.7 percent.

In June, if the Area had an equitable distribution of unemployment between the District and the suburbs, and both the unemployment rates in the District and the suburbs were 3.4 percent (the same as the Area as a whole), there would have been 10,000 fewer unemployed District residents and 10,000 more unemployed suburbanites. Such a redistribution of unemployment would constitute only a very marginal 0.48 percent change in the city/suburban allocation of 2,069,800 working Area residents.

Unemployment Rates

(From page 10)

the District of Columbia and Baltimore fall under this category.

The District's rate normally is much higher than the Baltimore rate. But in May, the former was 6.2 percent and the latter was 6.6 percent. Double digit jobless rates were reported in only three selected cities—Gary (14.9 percent), Detroit (11.4 percent) and Houston (10.1 percent). Boston had the lowest rate at 3.9 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.3 percent. The highest over-the-year increase was 0.6 percentage point reported in Dallas. The largest declines in joblessness were in New York State—3.8 percent in Buffalo and 2.5 percent in New York City.

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